THE North-China Herald.

Vol. IX., No. 448. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

9ap Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our firm at Shanghai, and have authorized Mr. HENRY MURRAY to sign our name in China.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

26fe Hongkong, 1st February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31st *December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOWRILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the 31st ultimo.* Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY,
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. or RICHARDS & Co. ceased from that date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	perCent, per Annum.
Six do., ,,	,, 6	,,
Twelve do., ,,	,, 7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,

tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, *on 1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.

5mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Insurance Companies of Bremen.*

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

26fe Shanghai, 24th January, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June. 1858

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

EX OVERLAND ROUTE,

GANS' FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO LANDING FROM "ANGLO SAXON."

A FINE assortment of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Whips, Dressing Cases, Stereoscopes and Views for do., Velvet Sponge, Magic Lanterns, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, and a variety of fancy goods.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

26fe Shanghai, 8th February. 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do.
Superior Old Port.
} in 3 doz. Cases.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Sparkling Moselle.
Port, Sherry, Claret, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 3½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c.. &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A NEW 6 inch Hydraulic Baleing Press made by Messrs. PEEL, WILLIAMS & PEEL Manchester, which is complete, and a portion of the Machinery in duplicate, with instructions for using the same.

Also,

A Lithographic Press, complete.

Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom. 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.,......................	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,........	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,....	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,".........	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,......................	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,..............	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,........	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,................	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English,......................	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE desirably situated Piece of Land, duly Registered in the British Consulate, known as Pootung Point, at which the Wong Poo and Woosung Rivers unite, and containing twenty mow, which can be increased, by bunding, fully twenty more; part has been raised three feet and is under cultivation, and with little expense the remainder could be completed. It has now 400 feet of River Frontage, which could be increased by bunding to 600. It is needless to point out the numberless advantages this spot possesses, either for a Dock, Coal, or Timber Yards, or any business requiring large space and water frontage, as just within the Point there, is at low water and close to the shore sufficient depth for large Vessels to anchor, and by running out a Jetty only a few feet, Ships could load and discharge along side of it. For further particulars, &c. apply to

FREDK. P. WEBB.

tf Shanghai, 11th February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached. (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.

BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.

NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by a young Man who is a good Penman, Book-keeper and Accountant, he also thoroughly understands the French language and is a good drafts-man.

Address Z. *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation. The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,

THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. McEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *&* Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small-bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10 000. on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30 000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain I. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 6th proximo, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Saturday, the 26th inst.*, at 4 P.M. when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Friday, the 4th proximo*. and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 21st February, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday next, the 28th inst.*, at 11 o'clock A.M.—on the premises occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Their Household, Office and Tea Room Furniture, Books, Engravings, Billiard Table, Pistols, Guns, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued *To-day*, and the Articles on view *Saturday, the 26th inst.*

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 24th February, 1859.

PROFESSOR

SHONBRUN,

GRAND

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

will take place at the

THEATRE ROYAL,

by the kind permission of the

DRAMATIC CORPS.

Tuesday Evening, March 1st, 1859.

On which occasion he will be kindly assisted by the

"GERMANIA" Singing Club.

Admittance:

FRONT SEATS—$3 Max:
or $4 ,, for a Lady & Gentleman.
BACK SEATS —$2 ,,

Tickets to be had at Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., HALL & HOLTZ, and at the Door.

Doors open at 8—Concert to commence at 8½ o'clock precisely.

Programmes will be issued on *Monday*.

o Shanghai, 26th February, 1859.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Dec. 25	Singapore.	Feb. 1
Bombay, ...	Jan. 16	Hongkong, ...	Feb. 14
Calcutta, ...	Jan. 22	New York, ...	Dec. 11
Galle, ...	Jan. 25		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, 29 Oct. Shanghai, 22 Oct.	Received per Post,— *vid* Marseilles.. 14 Dec. *vid* Southampton not arrived Dec. 25th.
Hongkong, 15 Nov. Shanghai, 6 Nov.	Received per Electric Telegraph 23 Dec.

MAIL of 12th Jan. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 25th inst.,—Shanghai, 6th March.

◆

MARRIAGES.

At Mazagon, Mount Road, on the 10th January, by the Rev. M. Solomon, Mr. SOLOMON, EZEKIEL, to Miss KHATOON, third daughter of David Sassoon, Esq., of Bombay.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 5th February, by the Rev. W. A. Beach, Acting Colonial Chaplain, JULIUS HALLPIKE, to CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH REYNOLDS.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER *in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 25th Feb., 1859.		*Ending 25th Feb., 1858.*	
19,—	*Max.* 38	*Min.* 30	*Max.* 50	*Min.* 35
20,—	,, 38	,, 32	,, 52	,, 34
21,—	,, 41	,, 28	,, 45	,, 31
22,—	,, 43	,, 32	,, 48	,, 30
23,—	,, 48	,, 32	,, 53	,, 32
24,—	,, 50	,, 40	,, 45	,, 32
25,—	,, 50	,, 39	,, 51	,, 33

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 m/s. Credits and Private Bills 6s. 4d. per Tl.

OPIUM.

Feb.	*Malwa* Tls.	*New Patna* High Nos. Tls.	*New Patna* Low Nos. Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
19	458 a 460	565 a 575	550 a 560	540 a 545
20	458 —	570 a 578	555 a 565	545 a 550
21	460 —	565 a 575	555 a 560	545 a 550
22	460 —	565 a 575	555 a 560	545 a 550
23	465 a 470	565 a 575	555 a 565	545 a 550
24	475 —	570 a 575	560 a 565	545 a 555
25	475 a 480	575 a 580	565 a 575	555 a 565

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Feb. 25th, *Eamont*, (Br. sch.), 128, Geary, from Japan.

◆

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Russian Gun-boat *Strelok*, Mr. Thos. Walsh. Per *Eamont*, Messrs. E. H. How, and Wm. Keswick.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, Messrs. R. Fortune, H. N. Lay, and G. B. Dixwell.

◆

PASSENGERS per P. & O. Company's mail steamers from Hongkong.

Per *Cadiz*, Jany. 30th.—For Singapore, Mr. G. Tuckerman, Jr.; for Alexandria, Honorable T. C. Anstey, and Mr. E. Smith; for Marseilles, Mr. Reiche, Commander Strupp, Don Jose A. Miramon, Jose Gutierres, and H. Dias Cuartin; for Cadiz, Don Waldenebro and J. Waldenebro; for Southampton, Dr. George Burns, Wife, Daughter, and 2 Children, Messrs. E. H. Attrey, and Tasker, Lieut. Lovekin, 8th Regiment N.I., Lieut. H. Keough, and Broke, 12th M.N.I., Lieut. Pyne, 10th M.N.I., Lieut. C. W. Burton, R.M., and Mr. J. E. Scudamore, and Mrs. Walker and four Children.

WE have to apologize to our Subscribers for our appearance on Chinese paper, our standing orders for periodical shipments from England having been neglected.

PEKING GAZETTES containing important political matter are, it is said, suppressed or simulated before they reach the hands of foreigners, and it is well known that the Official accounts of engagements with the rebels are always exaggerated in favor of the Imperialists. We do not hesitate to declare that the truth is only given when it is more to their advantage than falsehood.

The following Edict, in our opinion, possesses that character. It evidently alludes to the despatch which, it will be remembered, was discovered among some official papers at Sheck-tsing when our forces destroyed that place on the 9th or 10th of last month. The document referred to must have been received by Lord Elgin at the time the news of the expedition reached us per *Formosa* on the 19th and laid before the Imperial Commissioners immediately, as the dates indicate.

This Edict claims particular attention from its dissimilitude in tone to any other that we remember to have seen. Its promulgation on the very day that the memorial was received, leads one to suspect that the repudiation of the said document arose from fear of the consequences that the alternative might produce,—a subterfuge probably suggested by Kweileang and his colleagues, and instantly adopted by the Emperor.

On the other hand the dispatch may have been a false one got up by the leaders and braves to maintain themselves longer in their influential position, and the Court of Peking may have resolved, as the least of two evils, to carry out the treaty in all its integrity, but we doubt it.

The admission by the Emperor, in the face of the country, that Canton is in military occupation of foreigners and may remain so without disturbing the peace, if proper order is maintained among their troops, contrasts remarkably with former edicts for the extermination of the barbarians.

The transfer of the Office of Imperial Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, from Kwan-tung to this province will materially lessen the influence of the Cantonese, and raise in a corresponding degree the political importance of Shanghai.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

(From the Peking Gazette, 31st January, 1859.)

WE have this day received a memorial from Kwei-leang and his colleagues to the effect that they have received, with the letters from the British, a false Imperial Edict of the kind despatched directly from the Imperial Court, and which, they were informed, had been obtained by an Englishman in Kwan-tung.

On perusing this OUR surprise was extreme. From all time, China has held fast by principles of the highest justice in her benevolent measures for tranquilizing the various nations: she has never laid plans for secretly injuring them.

Subsequently to the failure of Yeh-ming-shin, WE appointed Hwang-tsung-han to be Governor-general of the two Kwang and gave him the seal of Imperial Commissioner. OUR object in this was the protection of OUR territories. As to Vice-President Lo-tun-yen and his colleagues they, stimulated by patriotic ardor, enrolled braves for the defence of their country,—a perfectly rightful occupation for local gentry.

Recently, however, the amicable negotiations of Kwei-leang and his colleagues at Teen-tsin having been finished, Hwang-tsung-han had to busy himself with internal military affairs only, while Lo-tun-yen and his colleagues had, in obedience to OUR commands to deal solely with native bandits. It was not in contemplation that they should engage in hostilities with the British and French. Although these nations have not yet re-delivered the capital of Kwang-tung, yet if they maintain proper order among their troops, causing no annoyance to the inhabitants, they may live together in peace, free from all troubles.

A Court despatch has, however, been fabricated giving cause to difficulties between Lo-tun-yen with his colleagues on the one side and these two nations on the other, and producing doubt and suspicion in the mind of the British. We now therefore command Hwang-tsung-han to take strict measures for the seizure of the lawless fabricators, and to punish them with the utmost rigor of the law. Thus may all nations know that China transacts her affairs in an open, rightful and liberal spirit and that, when once a settlement is arrived at, suspicions and doubts may be given up and so no room be left for the instigations of false mischief makers.

As Shanghai where the arrangements connected with the general trade are at present being made, lies at a considerable distance from Kwang-tung, WE hereby appoint the Governor-general of the two Keang, Ho-kwei-tsing to be Imperial Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and WE hereby command Hwang-tsung-han to send a special officer to deliver to him the seal of Imperial Commissioner now in use. Respect this.

OUR readers will find in another portion of our columns the report of the proceedings of a public meeting held on the 25th instant, to consider the practicability of establishing a Sailor's Home at Shanghai for the benefit of the seafaring population who frequent the port. The want of some institution of this kind has long been felt and acknowledged by those whose attention has been directed to the subject, and we are glad to find, that the matter has at length been taken up in a manner, calculated we trust, to lead at no distant period to the successful establishment of the "Shanghai Sailor's Home."

Experience has shown that in a small settlement like Shanghai, existing as it does under very peculiar political conditions, the establishment of Licensed Houses for the entertainment of sailors and others on shore has led to much irregularity and inconvenience. The Municipal Police force though small, is already an expensive charge to the Community and without largely increasing its present amount it would be inadequate to maintain order, unless special provision were made to eradicate altogether, as far as possible, the causes which in other places occasionally give rise to riot and disturbance. The policy of the Municipality therefore and of Consular Authority has been to discourage and suppress the attempts that have been made from time to time to establish any places of entertainment for the sailors when on shore. Although the necessity for this restrictive policy is to be regretted, we doubt not but that it has been altogether justified by the occasional riot and disorder of the sailors, and by a due regard to the peace and good order of "the Model Settlement."

Hence it appears that although we have lately mustered in port at the height of the season a hundred and fifty sail of Shipping or thereabouts and have rarely less than fifty, and while we all contemplate a future increase of commerce and trade, the port affords to their numerous crews no hospitality whatever; treated as an alien and interloper, having no business on shore, "Poor Jack" may often be seen wandering about, grog bottle in hand, vainly seeking for a resting place, or driven by necessity to disreputable Chinese Grog-shops in the rear of the settlement, where poisoned by maddening drinks he soon falls a victim to the plundering schemes of Chinese vagabonds. This we believe is no overdrawn picture, and the misfortune is, that respectable and well conducted sailors, especially young hands, have scarcely any alternative but to frequent the low places of resort we have alluded to, where demoralized and degraded against their better judgement, they often add their quota of misconduct to the long catalogue of offences, which unfortunately afford a superficial justification for views and policy, which look upon sailors as an entirely exceptional class only to be dealt with on exclusive principles. For our part having had in our time, some experience of sailors and an opportunity of observing both their virtues and their faults, we think that in the main sailors are very like their neighbours, good, bad and indifferent, according to the circumstances they are placed in; they go very much by fashion; in a well ordered ship, under good officers, it becomes the fashion to behave well, on the other hand a reckless or careless Captain and harsh officers, soon demoralise a crew and drive them to the commission of offences which under more favourable circumstances would be unheard of. Sailors moreover we look upon as an improving class and peculiarly suceptible of moral culture.

At Shanghai the peculiar condition and necessities of the settlement have hitherto justified and rendered necessary an entirely exceptional line of conduct towards the seafaring population. The gradual increase of the settlement and the continued influx of shipping may perhaps soon render that policy no longer practicable. It is impossible moreover to ignore the fact of the existence of the sailor, vain to refer to an antiquated treaty stipulation, long since become a dead letter, which requires them all to be confined to their ships, or to deny the claims they have on us for sympathy and kindness, so largely contributing as they do, by their toil, to our wealth and comfort. We rejoice therefore to find that the matter has at length been taken up in a practical shape by leading members of this Community, and that the reproach of "inhospitality and forgetfulness of the poor," which might have been brought against us, is about to be wiped away. Practical difficulties no doubt exist, which it will require great patience, energy and attention to details to overcome; none however occur to us which seem to be insuperable. We doubt not that the scheme, so auspiciously inaugurated will command the sympathy and receive the hearty cooperation of the community.

The proposed plan undertaken in a philanthropic spirit deserves success, and we trust may attain it. The moral and social improvement of the sailors is a worthy object of Christian exertion on which doubtless the blessing of the Almighty will always rest. To all engaged in this important work we say therefore "Be of good courage. Be not overcome "of Evil, but overcome Evil with Good."

THE surprise felt by the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" at finding he had been talking "*prose*" all his life, and moreover that it was a matter of necessity that every one should speak either "*prose* or *verse*," could not have been greater than what we experienced in reading in a late number of the *Hongkong Register*, a lengthy epistle in which the writer, under the signature of "Old Canton," takes exception to the *resumé* of the trade at this port during last year, which appeared in our number of January 8th. In our innocence we had imagined that the article merely contained a recapitulation of the leading features connected with the trade, gleaned from the *Shanghai Market Report*, and therefore were not a little surprised when we found ourselves accused of giving forth to the world "false reasoning and fallacious deductions."

As we waded through the mass of words without at first being able to understand their meaning we could not help feeling that "Old Canton" must indeed be 'very old,' and immediately pictured him to ourselves as slowly passing from the sixth stage of life "full of wise saws, and modern instances," and gradually entering upon the last stage of all—"second childishness, and mere oblivion"—tottering about the ruins of Canton, or seated like "Marius on the ruins of Carthage," bewailing her departed glories but still clinging with the pertinacity of old age, to the vain hope, that she will yet, "Phœnix like," arise in all her pristine vigor from the smouldering embers, with which he is surrounded; at the same time conscious how impossible it is that his dreams can be realized so long as the healthy bantling Shanghai, by centralizing, in a measure, the trade of the country in herself, deprives her worn out predecessor of her natural nourishment.

"Old Canton" commences his epistle by informing the Editor of the *Hongkong Register* that he is a "modest man," and "unwilling to arrogate to himself any superior perception," but at the same time being a "practical man," and "logical "reasoner, his duty calls upon him to "cast what light he possesses on the "right path, or at least to throw a ray "of light upon the salient points of "error."

We remember the conclusion come to by a writer in one of the earlier numbers of *Punch*, when informed that the light from one of the fixed stars took some hundred years, to reach this earth, and then did not give more than a farthing rushlight, namely, "that it came a long way for very little purpose" and if "Old Canton" will allow us, we would suggest, that he need not have taken the trouble to write such a lengthy epistle, in order to cast such a feeble ray of light on our "salient points of error,"—which are as follows:

1st, He considers our statement "that the benefits expected from the opening of the new ports of Newchang and Tangchow, are in a measure nullified by the restrictions regarding the trade in Peas, &c.," is a 'puerile cavil' and unworthy of Shanghai, but with all deference to his age and experience we beg to differ from him, for our goods &c., would have been taken to these ports in foreign vessels during the Southerly Monsoon at a very moderate rate of freight, if they had the certainty of a return cargo of Peas or Beans, whilst the reverse will be the case, now that it is certain that they must beat back in ballast against the same Monsoon.

We are aware that strong objections were made by the Commissioners to the opening of these ports to foreigners, on account of the heavy loss which would be entailed on the Junk Owners, if foreign vessels were allowed to monopolize the coasting trade, but with equal justice they might have objected to Sugar, &c. being brought up from Swatow, &c., in foreign vessels, because it interfered with the Junk trade there. As it is we have little doubt but what Chinese owned foreign vessels will soon be exclusively employed in the coast trade, as the natives are now quite aware of the benefits arising from being able to insure their cargoes, and from the shorter duration of the voyage, therefore the yielding of the point, although we believe it to be wrong in principle, will probably not amount to more than a temporary inconvenience.

2nd, "Old Canton" in the plenitude of his wisdom insists that it is a fallacy to suppose that Shanghai can have a large trade in Black Teas, because she has the Silk, and Green Tea trade already, and had she the other also, Exchange would be forced up to such a rate as would put a stop to all her trade,—"unless the consumption of Imports increased very considerably," and adds that "the high Exchange ruling at Shanghai, more fairly accounts for the decline of the Black Tea trade at that port" than our statement, that "the heavy inland duty of 12 Tls. per picul, levied by the Mandarins, had prevented supplies from being brought forward." The fallacy of this argument is too evident to require comment, and we have only to point out that at Foochow, where the value of the Import trade will bear no comparison with that of the Export, it has always been found practicable to pay for the Teas shipped from that port, without causing Exchange to advance very materially over the rates ruling at Canton—whilst here although in the last six months of last year, our Silk Export was nearly 60,000 Bales, the average rate of Exchange was about 6s. 4d. per Tael, or considerably under the cost of silver, imported from England and that the value of the treasure Exported during the year amounted to £3,000,000 Sterling, the Imports of treasure during the same period having been One and a quarter millions Sterling. We may also mention for the information of "Old Canton" that the bulk of the cotton, &c., imported into Canton, is consumed in Hoonan, Hupeh, &c., where the Black teas are produced, and that even by the circuitous route through Hangchow they can be brought to Shanghai in 24 days, whilst it takes 6 *a* 8 weeks to transport them to Canton, and when the Yang-tze keang is opened they will probably be brought here in 10 to 14 days.

"Old Canton" being now nearly exhausted contents himself by indignantly asking whether our remarks regarding the Silk trade, "are in logical conformity to the laws of trade," and being unable to answer his own question, wisely pauses for a reply, we fancy, from some one better informed than himself.

Finally he makes a despairing effort, and ridicules the idea of the substitution of the Shanghai Tael as the currency here, having had any effect in our Exchange market, being wilfully ignorant of, or unable to comprehend the fact that the Carolus dollar, being a coin of which the supply is limited, could at any time be bought up and withdrawn from circulation by the Native Bankers, thus giving it a fictitious value, whereas the Shanghai Tael, being merely a certain weight of Silver, can always be procured, and therefore could never for any length of time rule much over the laying down cost of Silver from England. In proof of which we may mention that the average rate of Exchange during last year was under 6s. 3d. per Tael, and during two months only was the rate over 6s. 8d. per Tael.

We have now done with "Old Canton," and take leave of him in the words of the Novelist "Hark ye Sir; your wits have gone on wool gathering, go comfort yourself with a candle, thatch your brain-sick noddle with a woollen night cap and so God be with you."

THE SAILOR'S HOME.

IN compliance with a requisition published a few days since, a public Meeting was held at the Shanghai Library, yesterday, the 25th instant, at 11 A.M., to consider the practicability of establishing a "Sailor's Home" at this port.

Present.—Captains Shadwell, C.B., and Ward, R.N; Revds. Hobson, Dr. Bridgman, Syle, Lugg, Pownall, Culbertson, and Mills; Messrs. Webb, Whittall, Walsh, G. G. Gray. J. L. Maclean, Dow, Hamilton, Man, A. Ranken, F. H. Grove, J. P. Tate, R. Reid, J. Thorne. P. Loureiro, J. F. Franks, J. Whitlow, F. D. Williams, C. S. Compton, J. F. Carter; Dr. Courtenay, R.N.; Messrs. F. P. Webb, J. Hooper, Alex. Bird; Capt. Rees: Messrs. Austin, and Coombs.

On the proposal of Mr. E. Webb, seconded by Mr. F. D. Williams, Capt. Shadwell, R.N. took the Chair.

The Chairman proceeded briefly to explain to the meeting the object for which they had assembled together. He pointed out, that in this important commercial port frequented annually by a large and increasing number of ships no adequate provision existed for the occasional recreation and refreshment of the seafaring population when ashore. There is at present only one boarding house for the use of all the seamen in the port inconveniently situated on the other side of the River and a few low Chinese Grog-shops in the rear of the Settlement, the fruitful source of drunkenness and irregularity. Other boarding houses which had formerly existed have been closed from time to time on account of the disorders they had given rise to, owing to the absence of proper control.

This state of things it was now proposed to endeavour to remedy, by the establishment under the auspices of the Mercantile Community of a well ordered "Sailor's Home."

The Chairman then stated that some gentlemen interested in the attainment of the above object had entered into detailed examination of the necessary points of enquiry, had obtained the offer of a suitable piece of land at Hong-Que near the old Dock with a water frontage, and had prepared a plan of the necessary buildings and an estimate of first cost, annual expenditure and revenue.

The Chairman then laid on the table the plan of the proposed buildings; also a financial estimate of the probable cost, income and expenditure.

The proposed plot of ground is about 320 feet by 95 fronting the water. The building, calculated to accommodate one hundred inmates, provides on the basement, Dining Room, Smoking Room, Bar, Reading Room, Rooms for Superintendent, Servant's Offices, &c., &c. Upstairs suitable dormitories. The Home would have its own landing place on the River side Portions of the waste-ground in front and rear of the building would be appropriated for skittle and quoit grounds, &c., so as to afford home occupation and amusement for its inmates.

The estimated cost of the Land is 1,800 Taels, Erection of Home 10,000 Taels, furnishing and incidental expenses 2,200 Taels, Total 14,000 Taels.

A statement was then read tending to show that even supposing the Home to be moderately successful. It would pay its own expenses, including cost of Management, interest of money sunk in purchase of land, erection of buildings, &c.

It was further stated that—it was proposed to place the immediate management of the Home under a salaried Superintendent supervised by a committee of Gentlemen. That following the precedent established in the case of other institutions of a similar character in England and America, it was not proposed to permit any Spirits to be sold or introduced into the establishment, only good Beer and Porter. Also that as it was not intended to give the purposed institution anything of an eleemosynary or charitable character, it was proposed that the money raised by debentures for the first cost of the establishment should bear interest at customary rates, to be paid out of revenue after first defraying all other charges and expense of management.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and after brief discussion carried *Nem Con.*

Resolution 1.—Proposed by Rev. J. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Whittall. That in the opinion of this Meeting it is very desirable that a Sailors Home under proper control be established.

Resolution 2.—Proposed by Mr. Ranken, seconded by Mr. Man. Inasmuch that it appears that a sum of Tls. 14,000 is required for the purchase of Land, erection of suitable Buildings, and preliminary outfit expenses as per estimate, that the said sum be raised by Shares 140, of Tls. 100 each.

Resolution 3.—Proposed by Mr. Whittall, seconded by Mr. Hamilton. That in order to keep the establishment under the control of the Mercantile community generally, it is desirable that the allotment of Shares in the first instance, and the power to make rules as to their transfer, be vested in the hands of a Committee hereafter to be appointed.

Resolution 4.—Proposed by Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. J. L. Maclean. That the following Gentlemen be requested to form a Committee of management with power to allot Shares, purchase ground, erect necessary buildings and appoint a Superintendent, also to superintend the general working of the Establishment.

H. B. M. Senior Naval Officer,
British Chaplain, } *ex-Officio.*

Messrs. Whittall, Webb, Thorne, Williams, and Olyphant.

Resolution 4.—Proposed by Rev. E. W. Syle, seconded by Mr. Hamilton. That, in case the Sailors Home be located on the Hong Kow side of the river, the Committee be requested to use their influence with the Municipal Council to procure the extension of the Police to that part of the Settlement.

Resolution 6.—Proposed by Mr. Dow, seconded by Mr. Tate. That an annual Meeting be held to render statements of accounts, detail of working and fill up Vacancies in the Members of the Committee, Trustees, &c.

Resolution 7.—Proposed by Mr. Grove, seconded by Mr. Whitlow. That this Meeting request the Committee to make application to the Foreign Consuls resident at this Port, to afford the Institution about to be established, their countenance and support.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, and seconded by the Rev. J. Hobson, the meeting separated.

CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening last, Professor Shonbrun favored the Community with a Concert of vocal and instrumental music. From various causes, the attendance was not very numerous, but those present testified their satisfaction by frequent applause and several demands for repetition.

Of M. Shonbrun's performances on the Pianoforte we do not wish to speak in detail on this occasion, as we hope, at the Concert he proposes to give on Tuesday evening next, to hear him to much greater advantage. The new Theatre is by no means so well suited to the purposes of music, particularly solo instrumental music, as it is for its more legitimate object, and many of M. Shonbrun's best efforts and most brilliant passages did not fully reach the audience. At the next Concert a small stage will be erected, and the wings closed in, so as to throw forward the sound into the body of the house, instead of allowing it to disperse in every direction.

We were much pleased with the playing of Mr. Jones, Bandmaster of H. M. S. *Highflyer*, whose Cornet solos were exceedingly good, the tone being pure, and the execution clear even when most rapid. We shall be glad to have further opportunities of hearing this performer.

The vocal portion of the Concert gave great satisfaction and reflected much credit on the Amateurs to whom it was entrusted. The tenor solos were given with taste and feeling by a gentleman who possesses a pleasing and *genuine* voice, and the re-call with which he was unanimously favored was well merited. The Quartetts were well selected and fairly sung, a slight want of steadiness being easily accounted for by the nervous feeling which naturally possesses Amateurs on venturing before the public.

In closing these brief remarks, we venture to express a hope that on the next occasion M. Shonbrun will lead us to a higher class of Piano-forte music than that put forward on Tuesday last; in this remote place we have so few opportunities of hearing really good music, that we hunger for it, and can ill brook disappointment,—familiar airs with contorted variations are always attainable and are consequently not so much valued.

Although Ningpo has not furnished us with any stirring events of late, they appear never to be in a tranquil state at that place. There has been some fighting between the Authorities and the cultivators of the land at Tu-yaou, a district town in the neighbourhood. The latter assaulted the town, got possession of the north Gate, but were driven out with great loss.

The Custom-house authorities now insist on the payment of tonnage dues by all vessels entering the port. Hitherto none but vessels of the nations having Consuls there paid any, a cumshaw being sufficient to exempt them.

The continuation of the Extract from a private Journal of a cruize up the Yang-tsze Kiang will be found in another column and amply repay perusal.

Japan.—The Russian Gun-boat *Strêlok*, Captain Fedorovitch arrived from Nagasaki on the 20th inst., by her we have dates to the 16th instant.

A calamitous fire broke out in the city of Yeddo on the 20th of January in which 50,000 buildings are reported to have been destroyed; the devouring element continued its ravages for a day and a half, spreading devastation over a space of about five miles in length.

The young Emperor was crowned at Yeddo on the 4th ultimo. He is a youth of some fifteen years old. It will be remembered that the late emperor died on the 16th of August at the time the treaty negotiations were in progress, and it was not until the 12th of September that the fact was publicly made known. This is the civil emperor, or Ty-coon.

Trade is reported to have been dull, lately, at Nagasaki on account of the New Year holidays, we not know if this has reference to the English or Japanese Kalendar.

H. M. S. *Inflexible* from Shanghai 3d, arrived at Nagasaki on the 6th instant. Within twenty four hours afterwards the Japanese Government Steamer *Yeddo* left with dispatches for the Capital and was immediately followed by a Japanese Cutter, both vessels had orders to make the utmost speed on their passage.

Nothing official had transpired as to the purport of the letter from Lord Malmesbury to the Japanese Government. Commander Brooker distributed copies of the notification to the British ships in harbour and left others with the Governor to be disposed of in like manner. Some Japanese, ordinarily well informed, say the despatch merely contains an assurance on the part of the British Government of its entire disapproval of the clandestine importation of opium, and any unlawful attempts of missionaries to interfere with the religious feelings of the people, and expresses its desire to see the Japanese laws respected by all Britrish subjects.

The *Inflexible* left Nagasaki for Yeddo on the 8th.

An American Man-of-War was expected at Yeddo, to take the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States. The Japanese war steamer *Ninnoman* would accompany them. [We observe in the Hongkong papers that the *Mississippi* had gone to Japan for the purpose and we hear it is intended to take those functionaries to San Francisco, and Panama; from thence they will cross the isthmus and a U. S. Ship will meet them on the other side and convey them to New York.]

The Nagasaki Shipping list will be found in another column.

The Dutch barque *Jan van Brakel*, Captain Verbey arrived at Nagasaki on the 27th ultimo with a shipwrecked sailor, named Joan Alting, whom they found on an island near the Pelew group. The man gives the following account of his adventures:—He was a seaman on board the Belgian ship, *Constant*, Capt. Uitenhove. They left Antwerp on the 12th December 1857 for Sydney where they arrived and sailed again on the 12th of May following for Manila. On the 12th of June they struck on a rock called the Bordelaise. The ship being a total wreck and breaking up, the Captain, his brother, four other sailors and himself left her in a boat, another following with the remainder of the crew. They landed on several islands and were driven off by the natives, from whom they got nothing but fresh water. On one island, called by the inhabitants Angol, he with some others remained, the Captain and the rest, fearing to land, went away. A native called Matrey protected them from the other natives who wanted to murder them, he fed and lodged them for two months, when all his companions left in the Am: Whaler, *Eliza*, Captain Max, bound to Guam. He was ultimately taken off the island by the *John Brackel*. He knew not what had become of the Captain and those who seperated from the party that remained at Angol.

Bordelaise island is one of the Caroline group, in the North Pacific Ocean. It is in Lat. 7° 38′ N., and Long. 155° 20′ E. According to Raper it is a small island half a mile in length 60 feet high, and surrounded by a dangerous reef extending three leagues toward the S.E.

The island called Angol, we suspect must be Angour one of the Pelew islands in Lat. 8° 45′ N., and Long. 134° 20′ E.

Guam is one of the Marian or Ladrone islands, and is in Lat. 13° 26′ N., and Long. 144° 40′ E.

The vicinity of these various clusters of islands is much frequented by whalers. It is therefore to be hoped that the Capt. of the *Constant* and his missing companions may have been picked up by some passing ship. If not, as the whole sea thereabout is studded with islands which are more or less inhabited and afford food, we trust that they may have succeeded in obtaining a temporary asylum on some of them, and that they may yet be restored in due time to their friends and country.

Extract from a Journal of a Cruise up the Yang-tsze Keang.

(Concluded from No. 447.)

Proclamations are very numerous on the gates and walls; some regarding matters of military discipline, some calling on the subjects of the dynasty speedily to render their tributary offerings for the support of the army, and some very recently put up, denouncing idolatry, urging the destruction of idols and idol temples, as being the work of the devil, and alike worthy of extermination with their less passive foes the imperial forces.

The second day we were at Woo-hoo, three men came on board from the opposite side of the river, where the insurgents have several forts at Urh-pa. Their dress and bearing indicated some claim to official rank, and a present which they brought, and was of course refused, was introduced by a card bearing three Tae-ping seals. Their names were Chow Saou-wan, Le Yuh-shoo, and Teng Che-yu, all described as retainers of the high officer Choo, entitled Tsin-teen-yen. Finding these gentlemen had recently come from Nanking, after some little conversation with them, as they made no allusion to late occurrences there, I asked them what was their reason for firing on us as we passed, when they seemed to be quite prepared for the question, and unanimously declared that it was a mistake on the part of those in charge of the forts, who had been decapitated for the offence, by order of Hung Seu-tseuen. At my request, they readily gave me a written statement to that effect.

As it was whispered that the above-mentioned three individuals were imposters, and that they had not been sent from Nanking as they professed, I called the following day on the Commander How at his yamun, to enquire into the authenticity of their statement, but instead of meeting How, was introduced to a dignitary whom they were careful to tell me was of the very highest rank, and beside whom How took an inferior station. This was one of the four executive chiefs at Nanking, and according to his card, bore the following name and titles:—"Lin Shaou-chang, Assistant Controller-general, Commander of the household troops, Great Adjutant-general, and Supporter of the Celestial institutes."

Having adjusted his Ming dynasty cap, and taken his seat in the public hall, which was filled with people, I requested a more private interview, whereupon he took me into a back room. I then mentioned the visit we had from the three officers on the previous day, and shewed him the paper they had written, which he authenticated without hesitation, and readily entered into an explanation of his views, by which it appeared he based the propriety of cultivating friendly terms with us on theological grounds, enlarging on the fact that we both believed in one God, and both worshipped Jesus. On enquiring of him, as the brethren believed in Jesus, why they had no chapel for public worship, he said that this was a camp, and it was not customary to have public worship in such places, every one worshipping in his own apartment, but he added they had a public chapel in Nanking. When I asked who they had for preachers, he told me he was one, and it appears that that office is generally performed by the military leaders. Before leaving I requested he would favour me with a statement of the Nanking affair in writing with his signature attached, which he promised to send on board. I should judge from his appearance and manner that he was quite an illiterate character.

On Thursday, an execution of six imperialists took place in front of the camp, who were beheaded and dismembered in view of our ship.

On Christmas day, Chow Saou-wan, one of the three who came on board on the previous day, again came to intimate the fact of an official despatch being on its way.

A document arrived on board at the same time from the officer Lin, dated from West Leang-shan or the Gates, addressed to Capt. Barker, setting forth that Jesus was the first begotten Son of God, and Hung Seu-tseuen was the second Son of God; that Jesus had ascended to Heaven and the Gospel had been proclaimed on earth for eighteen centuries, while China was yet in darkness; that Hung Seu-tseuen had been commissioned by God, anew to commence the work of evangelization, which would be carried on till all mankind acknowledged the true God. Furthermore that as the English nation were worshippers of Jesus, they were consequently of one family with Hung Seu-tseuen and his junior brethren, and hence it was by no means proper that strife should exist between such closely allied kindred, but that the *faux pas* they had committed was solely due to the ignorance of some temporary keepers of the forts, and they hoped by future civilities to make amends for past delinquencies.

On Sunday, Choo Yung-pang came on board. This was the high officer residing at Urh-pa, under whom the three who came previously held office. He brought with him the notable manifesto from Nanking, of which a translation has been published in the *North-China Herald.** It was written on a roll of satin about 18 feet long and near 2 feet wide. Choo told me he was a near relative of Hung Seu-tseuen by the mother's side, and a descendant of the Ming imperial family. He was one of the very few I met with who said they had seen Hung since he had been at Nanking.

The *Lee* and *Dove* gun-boats having made their appearance on the following day, put an end to all further communication with the insurgents at Woo-hoo, for no time was lost in getting under way to proceed on our homeward route. On the 30th as we passed the Gates scarcely a person was to be seen in the neighbourhood, and Tsae-shih-ke presented the same solitary appearance, where the little forts still remained in the dilapidated condition that the British guns had left them.

On the 31st about noon we reached the southern fort at Nanking, where I was permitted to accompany the deputation that landed, but although we found them all sufficiently civil, there was no commission to receive us as Lin had intimated, and it was only after a slight demur on the part of the officer at the central fort, that we were conducted into the city by a circuitous route of some four or five miles to the Han-se mun, one of the south gates. The road we traversed had a most deserted appearance, only a straggler to be seen here and there. The walls appear to be in excellent condition, and as far as we saw presented little appearance of being under siege; at the southern part of the city they rise in some places to 70 or 80 feet high, built of hewn stone, and in a perfect condition. The gate we entered was defended by a temporary portcullis consisting of a large framing covered with sheet iron, and suspended from the parapet by ropes and chains on the outside. Having passed through the collossal double gateway, resembling a huge vault, we found very little more signs of life inside the city than outside; no crowd collected at the sight of a foreigner, and in the course of a ride a mile or two long through the streets, there was not a shop to be seen, nor any sign of business, commercial or official, and scarcely an evidence of human habitation. Compared with other cities we had seen, the streets and houses of Nanking were apparently little injured, although from first to last there must no doubt have been much destruction of property. Those attached to the dominant party shewed little enthusiasm in the cause, and both there and at Woo-hoo it was apparent that many of the adherents would willingly detach themselves should a favourable opportunity occur.

Placards and proclamations innumerable are seen on the walls, the political and military announcements being generally interspersed with the phraseology peculiar to their distorted form of Christianity, and a number of new terms are found, which do not appear in their earlier manifestos. A great many of the antithetic sentences which are customary on Chinese doors, consisted of couplets in praise of the abounding grace of the Heavenly Father.

From the preceding notes it will be seen that while the insurgents are making little progress in the neighbourhood of the Yang-tsze keang, they are maintaining their position at Nanking, and by means of a fort on the west bank of the river have secured to themselves free egress, from which they are keeping the way open westward and southward without limit. They have a free and almost unbroken course from Nanking the capital of this province, to Gan-king the capital of Gan-hway province, which is also in their possession Their hopes seem to rest mainly on the progress of the army in the south, under Shih Ta-kae who is now encamped on the borders of Keang-se, and who is better spoken of both by the rebels and the imperialists, than many of the leaders. Still they do not appear to gain the confidence of the people, who invariably flee at their approach, and court the company of the imperialists where they happen to be stationed, here and there, in preference to the domination of Tae-ping rule.

The insurgents still continue to publish and circulate books, some of which I obtained during our stay at Woo-hoo. By a catalogue printed on their latest issue, which is the Almanac for the present year, we find they have published altogether 24 works. The greater part of these were translated and criticized by the late Dr. Medhurst. There are six others yet which have not been given to the foreign public. One of them, the "August Edict of God the Heavenly Father," is the 1st on the list. One, a prize essay on the "Appointment of Nanking as the Celestial capital," was brought down by the *Rattler* in 1854. One is a prize essay on the "Circulation of Imperially stamped edicts." Two of the new ones I procured at Woo-hoo; one of these is the "Book of the Doctrine of Heavenly things," of which one of the earlier books seems to form the nucleus, but with the additional matter it is swelled to more than double the size; it contains a number of manifestos, and some reflections on the character, office and history of the chief leaders in the insurrection. The other is called the "Imperially authorized edict of a Thousand characters," being a parody on the popular Chinese tract *Tsëen tsze wan* or "Thousand character Classic." This is much after the character of their Trimetrical Classic, beginning with the Creation by the one Supreme God, it proceeds to the giving of the law, the sin of man, the redemption by Christ, a short notice of his miracles, down to the preaching of Paul, after which is a brief historical notice of various prominent passages in their career from the time they left Kwang-se till their settlement in Nanking, the whole being concluded by a prophetic tableau of the future, when foreigners from every region shall become tributary to the new dynasty, and peace and prosperity shall everywhere prevail. The last on the list is entitled the "Whole important regulations for the army on the march." With regard to their Almanac for the past year, it is almost a stereotype of preceding issues, except that they have an accumulation of error in the half-monthly solar terms. The same preface used in former years is still retained with the signatures of the Eastern, Western, Southern and Assistant princes, although it is well known the three former are dead long since. A strange report has been long current among foreigners that the Nanking rebels keep a different Sabbath day from us; this is certainly quite a mistake, the proof of which may be easily obtained by reference to any of their calendars. As a general thing I found most of the rebels at Woo-hoo did not know which was the Sabbath, as they keep none there; but the statement of those better informed on the point was in perfect accordance with our calendar. I have carefully verified this statement by looking through their almanacs for the years 1853, 1854, and 1858, and find a perfect agreement with our Sabbath days throughout, the same days of the sexagenary cycle, and the 28 constellations, which also form a cycle marking the days, being correctly placed without exception. But it is different with the 24 half-monthly terms, these being almost entirely in error. In the earlier years, the error oscillated about the true period two or three days on either side, having hit the right day twice in the year, but as the error in advance during the whole year, was greater than that in recess, they have been constantly getting more and more ahead of the true astronomical period, till last year I find their smallest error amounts to two days, and the greatest to six days. A. W.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Narrative of a Voyage of the ship Morrison to Lewchew and Japan in the months of July and August, 1837.

(Continued from No. 447.)

It now became a serious question, what course it was best to pursue; two presented themselves: either to remain longer in the bay of Yédo, anchoring in the stream, or near the shore lower down; or to leave this port, and gain another port on the southern coast as quickly as possible. The latter commended itself inasmuch as it was thought the officers here would not be favorable to our object, after committing themselves, by thus unceremoniously driving us away. We might stop near one of the many towns that lay on either side of the bay, near its entrance, as did captain Gordon in 1817, and give our documents to the first man who came aboard, requesting him to take them on shore, and give them to an officer to send to Yédo, and telling him that we would wait for an answer. But the tidings of our approach to the coast were already known in all the region around, and the news of the summary manner in which our audacious attempt to penetrate the *mare clausum* of the bay of Yédo had been repelled, would spread like wild-fire, and probably prevent any inferior officer from executing our requests. The same system of mutual responsibility which produces so many baneful effects in China, obtains in the Japanese government; and if we should get our documents ashore, the officer would no doubt desire to screen his own head by first asking permission of the court of Yédo, to receive and forward them. We could not anchor where we then were on account of the depth of water, and the exposure; for the place was no better than an open roadstead, with 15 to 30 fathoms, and a stony bottom, and the tides running like a sluice. The arguments against leaving the capital without opening a communication were strong and fully felt, especially when we had to do with a government so feudal as the Japanese, where every petty prince is amenable to his liege for his every action, suspicious of his peers, and cautious that what he does be not reported at court to his discredit. Some perhaps would have advised us to renew the attempt at the entrance of the bay, excusing ourselves to whoever came on board, for going up to Uragawa, by pleading ignorance of the regulations, and our desire to be as near Yédo as possible. However, 'uniting the circumstances,' as the Chinese would say, it was concluded to leave the bay for Toba in the principality of Sima, about 150 miles southwest of Yédo, from whence Iwakitchi and his two companions embarked, when they were shipwrecked.

If another attempt were made it was important to do it immediately, lest information of our repulsion should be sent along the coast, and orders given to all the officers to drive us away. Moreover, it was very unlikely that the court of Yédo knew our nation, object, or character, and on many accounts it was very desirable to declare all these points fully, even if the other objects of the voyage should not be gained. The indignation and disappointment of our men were as great as their previous hopes had been high; they were warm in their denunciations against the petty officers at Uragawa for so unprovoked an attack. Those of them that had visited the place, said, the officers must have taken great pains to bring cannon a long distance down to the point to fire at us, and richly deserved to be brought to condign punishment.

The clear atmosphere enabled us, on leaving the bay, to see both shores, each presenting a variety of forest and field, clad in nature's liveliest green, that all left with regret. Most of our information concerning the several places which lie around this noble estuary is derived from books; a few details may assist the readers to understand the locality of some of the places mentioned. Yédo, the capital of the empire and seat of power, is situated in latitude 35° 40′ north, and longitude 139° 50′ east, in the principality of Mussai, at the head of a large bay, and the embouchure of Toda-gawa, one of the largest rivers in Nipon; besides ruling its own province, it exercises a superintending control over the two neighbouring principalities of Sagami and Izu. The road to it from the west is over high mountains, passing through narrow defiles, where soldiers are stationed to examine all passengers. The pass at Takoni in Suruga, from the description given of it, is another Thermopylæ, where the seogun has placed a guard to intercept all suspected persons, and forbid the passage of women, either out of or into Mussai. On the eastern side of Yédo, and facing the Pacific on their eastern coast, lie the principalities of Awa and Kazusa; their capitals are Oögo and Otagi. Susaki, already mentioned, is the westerly cape of Awa. The principality of Sagami adjoins Musasi, on the south and west, lying around the bay of the same name; Odawara is the capital, and a town of considerable note. Izu lies directly south of Sagami, a very mountainous region, and has Simoda for its chief town. Mount Fusi is situated just beyond the borders of that peninsula in Suruga, but a range of lofty mountains extends its whole length. The islands, extending from the bay of Yédo down to Fachisio, are dependencies of this province. West of Izu, across a bay similar to Sagami, lie the principalities of Tootomi, and Suruga, both ruled by powerful princes. The power of a prince is usually estimated by his revenue, which is reckoned by *man* or myriads of *koko* of rice; each *koko* being equal to 250 catties. Thus, the revenue of the seogun or secular emperor, which is derived from five provinces appropriated to him, is said to amount to 148 *man* and 1.200 *koko*, equal to 370,300,000 catties, or 246,866 tons of rice.

We left the bay of Yédo on the 31st of July with a fresh breeze, which carried us past Toba the next day; and, concluded to make the bay of Kagosima, in the principality of Satzuma, where the Portuguese first landed, and where Francis Xavier began his labors. As the evening of the 9th August closed in, the straits of Van Diemen, between Kiusiu and Tanega-sima, opened upon us, and in the distance were seen some of the other islands, forming part of the group that lies between Satzuma and Lewchew.

On the following morning, we found ourselves around Sionomisaki (cape Tschitschagoff), and the bay of Kagosima, with its beautiful scenery, just illuminated by the rising sun, lying full before us. On the right, at the distance of half a mile, lay the shores of Oözumi, stretching off nearly due north, as far as the eye could see, in a bold, well-wooded bank, with but few interruptions

As soon as we entered the bay, Siauzau and Giusaburu were put ashore, where a few fishing boats were seen, in one of which they pulled up to the village of Sataura. On arriving there, they found the people in great commotion at our unexpected appearance, and the officers making preparations for a defense, which were suspended on the approach of our scouts, whose foreign dress had attracted attention before they landed. They were surrounded with eager inquirers, seeking to know the cause of our coming, and, after partially satisfying the curiosity of their countrymen, they procured an officer, and returned to the ship, accompanied by two or three crowded boats. This officer was a pleasant looking man, dressed in a long cotton robe of blue and white plaid, secured at the waist with a large girdle, in which were stuck two swords, and from which hung a tobacco pouch and pipe. Some of his attendants were dressed in a similar manner, except the two swords, but the majority were nearly naked. He made inquiries additional to those he had already asked of the men, stating that they had been thrown into such alarm by our sudden appearance on the coast, that they were making preparations to fire upon the ship, supposing her to be a pirate. Our explanations, and the assertions of his countrymen, regarding our peaceful designs, removed his fears, and he entered into our plans with much interest, received the papers we had prepared for the prince of Satzuma, which, he said, must be delivered to another officer on shore, who would forward them to Kagosima, and promised that he would immediately hand them to his superiors. Intelligence of the arrival of a foreign ship had already gone to the seat of government. After looking around a few moments, he left in the gig, together with Iwakitchi and Siauzau, directing two or three of his men to stay and act as pilots. Before leaving, he requested us not to proceed farther up the bay, alleging that there were dangerous rocks a short distance above, and promised to return soon with a pilot, who would guide us to a place of safety.

• • • • • • •

The natives came off in boatloads to see the ship, bringing nothing to sell, and most of them departing as soon as their curiosity was gratified. Among them several were noticed on whom the operation of the acupuncture or pricking with a needle had been performed. The needle had been thrust in between the shoulders, or into the lumbar region, but mostly into the belly, seven or eight times in each place; and some persons there were, both at Uragawa and Satzuma, whose bodies were scarred in many places. The greater part of those who visited the ship were pitted with the small-pox, some of them deeply; and our men agreed in their accounts of its extensive prevalence and sometimes its great mortality.—*(To be continued.)*

---

* See *North-China Herald* for January 22, 1859.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *March*, 1858, from observations taken by a self registering **THERMOMETER** in the open air. In a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

MARCH 1858.—0 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	67	43	17	45	34
2	45	33	18	45	35
3	45	35	19	47	38
4	43	35	20	49	35
5	47	35	21	55	37
6	54	41	22	57	43
7	60	43	23	59	44
8	53	40	24	59	42
9	49	33	25	58	43
10	53	38	26	63	51
11	52	44	27	61	46
12	50	41	28	67	48
13	48	37	29	54	48
14	49	37	30	57	50
15	50	40	31	72	54
16	53	38			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 54, *Min.* 41.
Rainy days 10.71.

To be continued monthly.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

January
23,—Alida Maria, (Du. bq.), Vrus, Batavia.
27,—Jan van Brakel, (Du. bq.), Verhey, Batavia.
27,—Vindex, (Br. sch.), Morice, Shanghai.
Febbruary
3,—Avalanche, (Br. sh.), Stott, Shanghai.
4,—Ann. (Am. bq.), Munro, Shanghai.
6,—Inflexible, (H. M. str.), Brooker, Shanghai.
7,—Eamont, (Br. sch.), Geary, Shanghai.
7,—Troas, (Br. sh.), Holmes, Shanghai.
8,—Emma, (Br. sch.), Douglas, Shanghai.
8,—Lord Clarendon, (Br. bg.), Prance, Shanghai.
9,—Wanderer, (Am. sch.), King, Shanghai.
11,—Jan van Galen, (Du. bq.), Smits, Hongkong.
16,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Elmstone, Shanghai.

DEPARTED FOR

February
5,—Vindex, (Br. sch.), Morice, Shanghai.
7,—Yeddo, (Jap. str.), Kadi den taro, Yeddo.
7,— ——, (Jap. cutter), Famma, Yeddo.
8,—Inflexible, (H. M. str.), Brooker, Yeddo.
9,—Rapid, (Am. whaler), Hulkom.

IN HARBOR.

Kwang Komar, (Jap. war-str.), Nagasaki, (Jap. war-str.), Thérésia, (Jap. war-sch), Askold, (Rus. war-str.), Strelok, (Rus. war-str.), Avalanche, (Br. sh.), Eamont, (Br. sch.), Egmont, (Br. sh.), Emma, (Br. sch.), Versailles, (Br. sh.), Lord Clarendon, (Br. bg.), Troas, (Br. sh.), Fernando de Norzagaray, (Am. str.), Wanderer, (Am. sch.), Ann, (Am. bq.), Charles Price, (Am. whaler), Gilderland, (Du. bq.), Alida Maria, (Du. bq.), Jan van Brakel, (Du. bq.), Jan van Galen, (Du. bq.)

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

225—Curiosities of Science.
226—Chinese Pilot.
365—Oulita the Serf, a Tragedy.
386—Rawlinson's Herodotus, 3rd vol.
693—Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe, 2 vol., 1858.
694—Ferrier, (J. P.), History of the Afghans, 1858.
695—Freer, (Miss), Henry III., King of France, His Court and Times, 3 vols., 1858.
1223—New York to Delhi, Minturn, 1858.
1224—Möllhausen's, Journey to the Pacific, 2 vols., 1858.
1225—King, The Italian Valleys of the Alps, 1858.
1226—Ellis, (Revd. W.), Visits to Madagascar, 1858.
1227—Creoles and Coolies, or Five Years in Mauritius, 1859.
1842—The Master of the Hounds, by Scrutator, 3 vols., 1859.
2313—Brimley, (George), Essays, 1858.
2314—Carlyle, (Thos.), Translations from the German of Musæus, Tieck and Richter, 1858.
2315—Carlyle, (Thos.), Translation of Goethe's, "Wilhelm Meister," 2 vols., 1858.
2316—The Scouring of the White Horse, 1859. Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c. Annuaire des Deux Mondes, &c., &c.

Shanghae, 8th February. 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS. in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

---

ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS. STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb 19	Maryland	A. bark	194	Crosby	Ningpo	Feb 17	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 19	Union	A. ship	1012	Wiley	New York	Oct 2	Coals, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 20	Zephyr	B. schr	148	Roper	Hongkong	Feb 2	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 20	Falcon	A. bark	509	Meacon	Hongkong	.. —	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 20	Pioneer	B. str.	472	James	Hkong & Amoy	.. 1	do	P. F. Cama and Co
.. 20	Strelok [Russ.	g.-boat		Fedorovitch	Japan	.. —		
.. 20	Esperanza	Ha. bk	198	Johanssen	Hongkong	.. 3	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Amazone	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Hongkong	Jan 16	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	Pruth	B. bark	362	Hutton	New Zealand	.. 3		

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Feb 19	Jacob & Anna	Du schr	248	Petersen	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 22	Zephyr	B. schr	148	Roper			Dent and Co
.. 23	{ Conradine Lackmann }	Ha bk	366	Quedens	Hkong & W'poa	Tea & Sun	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Augusta Aurora	Da. bk	270	Schmieglow	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 23	Tung Yu	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Japan	Ballast	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 24	John Ritson	B. ship	508	Matches	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 24	Livingston	B. ship	535	Prynn	Swatow	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 24	Bride of the Seas	B. ship	516	Donald	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 24	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Peters	Fuchau	Tea & Sun	Siemssen and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Aden	Feb 15	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	6th prox*
Amazone	Feb 20	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co		
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Anglo Saxon	Jan 26	B. ship	693	Laird	Reiss & Co.		
Aramingo	Jan 31	A. ship	716	Cassan	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Carausius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Claro	Jan 6	B. bark	400	Sheen	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Coheta	Jan 22	A. ship	690	Day	Augustine Heard and Co	Siam	cld 24th
Dennis Hill	Feb 18	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves	Hongkong	To-day
Eliza Mary	Feb 14	B. schr	126	Fine	Captain		
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Esperanza	Feb 20	Ha. bk	198	Johanssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	2d prox.
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Falcon	Feb 20	A. bark	509	Meacon	Augustine Heard and Co.		
George & Henry	Feb 3	Ha. bk	338	Peters	Harkort and Co	Swatow	cld 23d
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co.		
Glengariff	Feb 2	B. bark	404	Webster	Siemssen and Co		
Harvest Home	Dec 7	B. bark	436	Wright	Turner and Co.	Amoy	
Heroes of Alma	Feb 14	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	993	Brown	Siemssen and Co.		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Singapore	cld 23d
Kate Kearney	Jan 24	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Malay	Jan 19	A. ship	808	Wilcomb	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	Early
Mary	Feb 14	Bre. bk	358	Frehse	Harkort and Co	Swatow	
Maryland	Feb 19	A. bark	194	Crosby	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	28th inst.
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Menelus	Nov 25	B. ship	509	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co	Swatow	
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Jan 30	A. schr	299	Smith	Captain	Nagasaki	Early
Minnehaha	Feb 17	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Nymph	Feb 1	A. bark	468	Price	Olyphant and Co		
Orestes	Feb 17	Bre. bk	422	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Pioneer	Feb 20	B. str.	472	James	P. F. Cama and Co	Amoy & H'kong	Early
Polly	Feb 14	B. bark	388	Smith	Wm. Hargreaves		
Pruth	Feb 24	B. bark	362	Hutton			
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Romance of the Sea	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	10th prox
Sea Nymph	Jan 29	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Swatow	
Sir W. F. Williams	Dec 18	B. ship	867	Rees	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Snow Squall	Jan 3	A. ship	742	Loyd	Ullett and Co	New York	1st prox.
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760	Filleul	Dent and Co	Fuchau	cld 24th
Southern Belle	Feb 12	B. bark	540	Benson	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co	Swatow	
Syrian	Jan 24	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Taymouth Castle	Dec 27	B. ship	652	King	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
Teodora	Jan 20	Sp. bk.	248	Zobaron	P. Loureiro		
Union	Feb 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Urania	Jan 26	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Welcome	Feb 5	B. bark	387	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Westburn	Dec 21	B. ship	593	Bruce	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Witchcraft	Feb 14	A. ship	1310	Booth	Augustine Heard and Co		
Woodville	Dec 9	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co.	Formosa	cld 24th
Yang-tsze	Feb 17	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	cld 24th
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves		
59 Merchant Vsls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60
Strelok	Russian gun-boat	..	..	..	Fedorovitch	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Neville, 2d Dec.
Liverpool—Cambalu, 9th Oct.; Bacchante, 29th do.; Invincible, 1st Nov.; Crest of the Wave, 23d do.; and East Field, 18th Dec.
Gravesend—New Era, 11th Sept.; and Ziba, 11th Oct.
Sunderland—Berwick Walls, and Shan-tung, 26th Sept.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	39
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	10	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	} 16 {	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	23	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1841-45			3,800,627	6,431
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,572
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,510	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,[illegible]
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	55,183	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,508	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	do	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	do	429,255		429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	do	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	do	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	do	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	do	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	do	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	do	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	do	569,693	284,798	854,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	do	149,053	197,551	347,204	466

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	do		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	do		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	do		1,265,254	1,265,254	194:39		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	do		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,300
.. 31	Mandarin	776	do		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	do		1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	do		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	do		861,500	861,500	39.95		4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	do		639,258	639,258	48:94		
Dec 6	Oscar	648	do	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50		
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	do		820,555	820,555	20:40		4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	do		750,380	750,380			
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	do		943,133	943,133	51:77		
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	do		791,400	791,400	171:52		10,576
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	do		739,903	739,903	23:15		
.. 28	Beaver	727	do	25,400	536,391	561,791	53.60		
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	do	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56		3 462

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1858, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July, 1858, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne			167,336
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	410	do ... *vid* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,018
.. 26	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do ... *vid* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,302
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,270

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months. *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers. 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *cas.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

(*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*)